Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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LATE NEWS

An International Cotton Conference was held in Amsterdam on October 23-24, 1952, with representatives from 9 West European countries participating. The purpose was to discuss the report of the International Textile Conference held in Buxton, England, during September 1952, to examine the European cotton textile situation, to integrate the European cotton industry, and consider methods of stimulating world consumption of cotton textiles. The delegates to the Conference recommended the lifting of all measures restricting international trade in cotton textiles. They also favored the adoption of uniform production methods.

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The 1952-53 production of cotton in Paraguay is currently estimated at 57,000 bales (500 pounds gross) compared with the revised 1951-52 estimate of 73,000 bales. The current acreage for harvest is estimated at 136,000 acres, a decline of 39,000 acres from the preceding season. The decline in this year's production may be attributed to smaller acreage as the average yield per acre is expected to be about the same as in 1951-52.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to persons in the U.S. needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

BURMA RICE
MARKETING

Nations buying rice from Burma were granted additional allocations of 150,000 long tons (336 million pounds) in mid-October at the July basic price. Ngasein Small Mills Special sold at 55 pounds sterling ($6.88 per 100 pounds) and prices of other grades were comparable. During the week beginning October 13, buyers agreed to purchase quantities as follows in long tons (million pounds in parentheses): India 50 (112); Japan 40 (90); Indonesia 22 (49); and the United Kingdom 13 (29). In the following week Ceylon was notified that 25,000 tons (56 million pounds) of boiled rice at comparable prices were available to that country, and that volume subsequently was exported to Ceylon.

BURMA: Rice allocations and sales, January-July, and as of October 25, 1952

Country	January-July		October		Total
	Government-Government	Private trade 1/	Government-Government	Private trade	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Ceylon	298	(150) 90	56	-	444
India	514	(269) 157	112	-	783
Indonesia	269	134	49	-	452
Japan	112	67	90	-	269
U.K. Possessions	99	47	29	-	175
Others	0	155	0	2/ 258	413
Total	1,292	650	336	2/ 258	2,536

1/ Of the amount allocated, the following had not been sold on October 25 (in million pounds): India 112; Ceylon 60; Japan 7; Indonesia 16, and the United Kingdom 6. Since it appears unlikely that India and Ceylon will purchase the remaining 172 million pounds allocated to them; that volume is not included in the total commitments. 2/ Includes 179 million pounds offered for sale to any destination by tender closing November 3.

In addition to these allocations, the Government of Burma on October 21 advertised another 80,000 tons (179 million pounds) of rice for sale by tender. The tender was to close November 3 and differed from previous tenders in that no destination was specified, thus presumably one country could, if it bid sufficiently high, purchase the entire quantity.

Total commitments at the end of October appeared to be about 1,130,000 tons (2,530 million pounds), as follows:

	1,000 long tons	Million pounds
Commitments as of July 1953..........	944	2,115
Less quantity allocated but so far not purchased by India and Ceylon.......	77	170
Plus sales to minor buyers since July (estimate)...............	35	80
Commitments to October 1, about.......	900	2,010
Government-to-Government sales, October	150	340
Offered for sale by tender, October...	80	180
Total commitments.................	1,130	2,530

Burma's rice exports during the January-September 1952 period are estimated at about 925,000 tons (2,070 million pounds). Added to the January-July exports (revised) of 718,000 tons (1,610 million pounds) are 154,679 tons (350 million pounds) in August and an estimated 50,000 tons (110 million pounds) in September. Thus exports during the 9-month period lack 334,000 tons (748 million pounds) to be shipped in the fourth quarter if the 1951 total of 1,259,000 tons (2,820 million pounds) are exported in 1952.

At the end of September, it appeared that at least 300,000 tons (670 million pounds) of Burma's 1951-52 rice crop had not been sold. The pronounced sellers' market which had prevailed throughout the year gained momentum that month, yet the month's exports totaled only approximately 50,000 tons (112 million pounds). Shipments at that level were due primarily to low sales which were the result of uncontrolled speculative buying on a private trade basis during July and August. In the tenders of those months, the Government of Burma probably sold on export markets not more than 90,000 tons (202 million pounds) of rice.

Indications therefore are that from 100,000 to 200,000 tons (225-450 million pounds) of rice remained uncommitted on October 25. Present prospects are for a 1952-53 rice crop some 5 percent larger than in 1951-52, an increase of about 300,000 tons (670 million pounds) of rough rice.

U.K. GRAIN CROP LARGER

The 1952 grain harvest in the United Kingdom was slightly larger than the 1951 outturn, according to latest reports from the American Embassy, London. The increase was in coarse grains, with the official estimates placing wheat production at slightly less than in 1951. The reduced wheat outturn was the result of smaller acreage, some unfavorable weather last fall having been partly responsible for a cut in fall acreage, which could not be entirely made up by increased spring seeding.

The decline in wheat acreage was contrary to plans, since an increased wheat area is one of the basic objectives of the Agricultural Expansion Program. The reported area of 2,030,000 acres was 5 percent below the 1951 area. Wheat yields were estimated the same for both years. The total outturn, now placed at 82.3 million bushels is larger than earlier season prospects had indicated though still somewhat below the good crops of the past 2 years. Quality of all grain is reported generally satisfactory.

Good fall seeding weather, together with the early harvesting of the 1952 crops, favored seeding of fall grains, and much grain for the 1953 crop went in the ground earlier than usual. With the Government continuing to encourage the expansion, of grain acreage and especially wheat, since it is a dollar commodity, it appears likely that acreage for the 1953 crop may show an increase over the low 1952 level. A small decline in flour consumption is noted during 1952. This reflects the greater availability of other foodstuffs and a return to prewar dietary habits wherever possible.

Coarse grains, as well as wheat, showed better outturns than had been forecast. Barley registered the greatest increase, with both acreage and production somewhat above the 1951 figure, though not up to the level hoped for. Lower barley yields than those of last year partly offset the increased acreage. Governmental incentives, especially the grant for plowing up old grass lands, implement the desired acreage expansion.

Production of oats, at 183.3 million bushels, is about the same as in 1951. Acreage was slightly larger but yields were not quite up to the high 1951 level. Production of mixed grains, the next largest grain crop shows no change from the 1951 acreage and production.

Some shift in the relative importance of various grains for feeding in 1952 is reported, with greater emphasis on corn and less on barley. The increase in domestic production of feed grains is not large enough to permit any significant reductions in imports to maintain the high level of livestock numbers. The United Kingdom continues to seek supplies of these grains available for import from all available nondollar sources, but shortage of such supplies is apparent. The signing of a new Anglo-Russian grain contract provides for only 200,000 metric tons of coarse grains compared with 800,000 tons of coarse grains and 200,000 tons of wheat last year. The Mutual Security Agency recently announced authorization of about $11 million for corn purchases.

During the first 9 months of 1952 wheat imports were virtually unchanged from the similar period of 1951 though flour imports were somewhat smaller. Barley imports were about 10 percent smaller but corn imports showed a sharp increase, about 25 percent larger than for that period of 1951. Imports of oats, which are minor, showed a slight increase over those of a year ago. It is noted that the relative importance of countries of origin for wheat imports changed significantly from those of last year.

Imports from the United States declined to 11 percent of the total, compared with 34 percent last year. At the same time Canada's share rose to 72 percent, compared with 50 percent of last year's total. Imports from Australia and from countries other than Soviet Russia and those noted above also declined. Imports from Soviet Russia during the first 9 months of this year were about 6 percent of the total whereas no imports of wheat were made during that period of 1951.

Flour imports were, as was the case in 1951, largely from Canada and Australia. Imports of about 37 million bushels of barley compare with 41 million a year ago. Chief declines, considering countries of origin, were from Soviet Russia, Morocco, Iraq, and Algeria, with a sizable increase from Australia and Syria. A relatively small proportion of the total barley supply has been exported. This is mostly malting barley sold at a premium on the Continent.

Corn imports to the end of September are reported at 46 million bushels as compared with 37 million to that date of 1951. Principal suppliers in order of volume were: the United States, Soviet Russia, Yugoslavia, and Argentina. Of these countries the United States supplied 52 percent of the current imports, Soviet Russia 20 percent, Yugoslavia 12 percent, and Argentina 7 percent.

PHILIPPINE CORN PRODUCTION HIGH

The 1952 corn crop in the Philippine Republic is about 24 million bushels, according to preliminary trade estimates. The harvest will be smaller than expected, because of typhoon damage. At the present estimate, however, the crop would be only slightly below the 1951 crop, which was one of the largest of record.

In December 1951 and again in July 1952 unusually destructive typhoons in the principal corn area damaged the crops. In addition locust damage has been reported in certain provinces. The losses are believed to have been only partly offset by the increased acreage under corn.

The country is now considered as virtually self sufficient in corn. Imports last year were negligible for this important grain, which is the principal foodstuff of about 30 percent of the population. Corn prices this year have been generally lower than in 1951 but are still above the 1950 level.

VENEZUELA TO ALLOCATE LOCAL COPRA OUTPUT

Venezuela's Ministries of Development and Agriculture have established by resolution an allocations board for the purpose of assuring a market for local copra production, reports James H. Kempton, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Caracas. This was done following complaints of local coconut growers regarding imports of copra into Venezuela and the inability of local producers to find a ready market for their production. The joint resolution was published in Gaceta Oficial No. 23,975 of October 31, 1952.

The Commission has been granted authority to act in accordance with its functions, which mainly are: (1) to estimate the prospective annual production of copra and determine the percentage of this quantity that must be purchased monthly by each crusher; (2) to suggest to the Ministry of Development the proportion of offshore copra that may be imported for each ton of local copra purchased in case national production is insufficient for the industry; and (3) to determine the amount of guarantee that must be posted by a copra importer in those cases where it is necessary to grant an import license before the importer has purchased his share of local production.

The actions of this Commission must be approved by the Minister of Development before becoming valid.

COPRA EXPORTS FROM BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE INCREASE

Copra exports from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate in 1952 are expected to total about 13,000 long tons, or moderately above exports of 12,290 tons in 1951, reports Philip E. Haring, American Consul, Noumea, New Caledonia. Exports of copra in 1949 and 1950 were 8,705 and 12,400 tons, respectively. Most of the copra produced in the Islands in recent years went to the United Kingdom--10,365 tons in 1951--and the rest to Australia.

Since no copra as such is consumed locally, production and export data are approximately the same. Stocks of copra on hand at the end of 1951 were only 413 tons. The price paid to growers during 1952 in Australian currency is £63-15-0 per ton (U.S. $128 per short ton).

NEW RAYON EXPORT PLAN IN U.K.

A new program in the United Kingdom for producing and marketing rayon cloth at competitive prices in certain overseas markets was made public by an article in the Financial Times on September 30, according to F. D. Taylor, American Embassy, London. The markets affected are: Africa, British West Indies, Ceylon, Cyprus, Malta, and Mauritius.

Viscose and acetate cloths will be produced on a low-quality, standard-price basis in quantities of not less than 100,000 yards per order by any one manufacturer. The plan is designed to reduce costs of production through long runs on agreed costings, and thus to make British rayon cloth competitive in these specified areas with cloth of foreign producers.

Weaving, dyeing, and printing prices are fixed on agreed bases and selling prices will be fixed on the basis of merchants' profits (5 percent), agents' commission (2 percent), and loss of interest (1-1/2 percent). The c.i.f. costings will show net selling prices, and merchants in markets where discounts are normally granted will have to adjust the prices. By these terms merchants all pay standard prices for the same cloths or for the same dyeing or printing particulars, and are under agreement to sell the same cloth in the same widths at the identical fixed prices. Any merchant, manufacturer, or finisher may take part by assuming the legal agreement to observe the established conditions.

The whole plan is arranged and controlled by the Central Rayon Office which will regulate the weaving, dyeing, and printing prices, as well as the profits, commissions, and resale prices. However, the bases for manufacturing prices are agreed upon between the Central Rayon Office and the Rayon Weaving Association, the Flat Dyed Rayon Association, and the Federation of Calico Printers.

The Central Rayon Office is a private organization which was formed in 1940 by the Rayon Export Group to help the British industry in meeting foreign competition at that time. By agreement of rayon cloth producers it has been regulating quality standards and other standards of the trade.

MOZAMBIQUE'S TOBACCO MANUFACTURING, CONSUMPTION, AND IMPORTS LOWER

Mozambique's manufacture of tobacco products during the first 9 months of 1952 were 5 percent below the same period in 1951, according to Richard V. Fischer, American Consulate, Lourenco Marques. Consumption of tobacco products during January-September 1952 were 8 percent below the corresponding 1951 period. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco were also 8 percent below the first 9 months of 1951.

Manufacture of tobacco products during the first 9 months of 1952 is reported at 1,078,538 pounds as compared with 1,139,395 pounds in the same 1951 period. Cigarette manufacture during the 1952 period accounted for over 99 percent of the total, with smoking tobacco making up the remaining 1 percent.

Consumption of tobacco products during the January-September 1952 period totaled 1,059,440 pounds as compared with 1,151,806 pounds in the same 1951 period. Cigarette consumption during this 1952 period constituted 99 percent of total consumption.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco during the first 9 months of 1952 totaled 294,153 pounds, or slightly lower than the 313,384 pounds imported during the comparable 1951 period. Angola, the most important 1952 leaf source, supplied 230,472 pounds, all of which was dark leaf, while the United States ranked second, with 46,821 pounds, all of which was light leaf. Southern Rhodesia ranked third, with 15,758 pounds, and Turkey supplied the remaining 1,102 pounds.

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION
IN MEXICO LOWER

Total tobacco consumption in Mexico for the first 8 months of 1952 has dropped 4 percent from the comparable period in 1951. The decline is attributed partially to the increase in the retail price of cigarettes in the latter part of 1951, brought about by the increased transportation and manufacturing costs. Inasmuch as the taxes on cigarettes in Mexico are geared to the factory cost prices, these too, rose proportionately. While the consumption of cigarettes decreased, the domestic tobacco manufacturers showed an increase of 19 percent in cigar production in the first 8 months of 1952 compared to the same period in 1951. This could incidate a shift in consumption away from the lighter types of tobacco except that there has been a steady increase in the imports of United States cigarettes into Mexico.

The 1952 crop is expected to exceed the 1951 crop and achieve a total production of 65 million pounds.

1952-53 WORLD BEAN PRODUCTION DOWN 2 PERCENT 1/

World production of dry beans in the 1952-53 season is indicated to be 2 percent less than last season on the basis of estimates from 51 countries. The preliminary estimate for 1952-53 is 114.4 million bags compared with 116.3 million bags in 1951-52 and 106.6 million bags the prewar average.

Most of the 1952-53 estimates for countries in the Southern Hemisphere are especially subject to change since the bean crops in most of these areas are yet unharvested.

The 1952-53 acreage was estimated at roughly the same as last season in nearly all major areas. Yields per acre were down, however, in nearly all of Europe, in several countries of Africa and in Canada, and Mexico. Drought and frost were major factors reducing yields in Eastern and Southern Europe. Frost damage in May and early June was reported from Yugoslavia through Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslavia, Austria and Poland, with widespread loss to crops. Extent of damage to beans has not been reported but the timing of the frost together with damage to related crops indicated that beans must have been affected.

Drought was reported in Yugoslavia eastward to the western section of Turkey and north into Hungary and Austria. Spain and Portugal both reported weather damage to beans in the growing season and France reported drought and a poor bean season for the second succesive year. Drought, disease and scattered floods contributed to lower production in Mexico and adverse weather during the planting and growing season reduced production in Canada.

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

BEANS, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre and production in specified countries, average 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1951-52

Continent and country	Acreage				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average		1951	1952 1/	Average		1951	1952 1/	Average		1951	1952 1/
	1935-39	1945-49			1935-39	1945-49			1935-39	1945-49		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
NORTH AMERICA												
Canada	68	2/ 94	59	60	1,132	2/ 985	1,254	1,300	770	2/ 926	740	780
Costa Rica	44	51	70	70	495	433	429	429	218	221	300	300
El Salvador	52	63	75	75	823	776	747	733	428	489	560	550
Guatemala	89	143	200	200	658	608	500	550	586	870	1,000	1,100
Honduras	40	82	65	65	695	487	692	692	278	399	450	450
Mexico	1,419	1,915	2,224	2,400	182	216	169	167	2,579	4,144	3,748	4,000
Nicaragua	20	38	35	35	500	550	534	543	100	209	187	190
Panama, Republic of	12	23	25	25	417	404	500	500	50	93	125	125
United States 3/	1,698	1,718	1,416	1,310	856	1,027	1,232	1,267	14,530	17,647	17,441	16,600
Cuba	125	136	145	145	760	663	319	690	950	902	462	1,000
Dominican Republic	80	71	100	100	568	530	521	500	454	376	521	500
Haiti	80	65	65	65	562	577	577	577	450	375	375	375
Total	3,727	4,399	4,479	4,550	574	606	578	571	21,393	26,651	25,909	25,970
EUROPE												
Austria	24	19	20	20	1,100	1,074	1,150	1,000	264	204	230	200
Belgium	8	2	2	1	2,146	1,323	1,573	1,488	168	32	26	11
France	424	367	361	321	724	403	598	473	3,069	1,479	2,158	1,518
Germany, Western Zone	5	12	6	6	1,402	1,042	1,425	1,167	73	125	80	70
Greece	63	100	120	120	586	508	607	511	369	508	728	613
Italy	1,228	1,242	1,135	1,100	283	194	296	281	3,478	2,410	3,357	3,086
Netherlands	18	12	15	9	1,706	1,508	2,040	1,870	307	181	306	168
Portugal	415	838	859	877	206	101	142	149	856	849	1,220	1,305
Spain	639	606	625	625	580	281	286	264	3,705	1,702	1,786	1,653
Sweden	2	2	5	5	1,652	1,476	1,338	1,500	36	28	73	75
Yugoslavia	360	417	520	525	779	835	795	571	2,804	3,482	4,132	3,000
Total above	3,186	3,617	3,668	3,609	475	304	384	324	15,129	11,000	14,096	11,699
Total other Europe	1,370	1,497	1,660	1,660	635	498	532	425	8,701	7,462	8,825	7,060
Total Europe	4,556	5,114	5,328	5,269	523	361	430	356	23,830	18,462	22,921	18,759

ASIA												
Iran	75	86	82	80	533	616	637	656	400	530	522	525
Lebanon 4/		7	10	10 4/		1,903	1,100	1,000 4/		142	110	100
Syria 5/	1	2	5	15 5/	1,040	858	705	587 5/	8	21	35	88
Turkey	185	227	209	210	751	698	949	952	1,390	1,584	1,984	2,000
Burma	396	350	350	350	682	686	686	686	2,700	2,400	2,400	2,400
China	6,250	5,000	4,500	4,500	450	500	533	556	28,100	25,000	24,000	25,000
Japan	472	167	359	360	867	742	877	889	4,093	1,239	3,150	3,200
South Korea	100	100	69	70	806	800	1,014	1,071	806	800	700	750
Total	7,479	5,939	5,584	5,595	501	534	589	609	37,497	31,716	32,901	34,063
SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina	56	90	62	80	732	894	711	812	410	805	441	650
Brazil	2,354	3,949	4,417	4,505	771	616	618	630	18,155	24,313	27,285	28,360
Chile	214	196	189	190	815	780	749	737	1,744	1,528	1,416	1,400
Colombia	179	246	235	235	407	443	426	426	729	1,089	1,000	1,000
Ecuador	9	10	12	12	778	930	833	833	70	93	100	100
Peru	58	60	60	60	690	708	708	708	400	425	425	425
Uruguay	23	11	10	10	383	345	350	350	88	38	35	35
Venezuela	30	40	90	90	867	875	889	889	260	350	800	800
Total	2,923	4,602	5,075	5,182	748	622	621	632	21,856	28,641	31,502	32,770
AFRICA												
Algeria	1	3	6	6	526	513	560	371	6	13	33	22
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	4	10	10	10	1,075	900	1,000	750	52	90	100	75
French Morocco	2	14	35	22	265	429	329	482	6	60	115	106
Madagascar	143	129	131	131	660	460	470	509	944	593	616	667
Mozambique	5	8	10	10	600	595	600	600	30	48	60	60
Angola	127	142	155	150	448	738	774	667	569	1,048	1,200	1,000
Union of South Africa	100	170	204	200	400	395	461	450	400	671	941	900
Total	332	476	551	529	525	530	556	535	2,007	2,523	3,065	2,830
WORLD TOTAL	19,067	20,530	21,017	21,125	559	526	553	542	106,583	107,993	116,298	114,392

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Subject to adjustment by the Canadian government in line with the 1950 census. 3/ United States figures, uncleaned basis, garbanzos excluded. 4/ Included with Syria. 5/ Includes Lebanon.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of the U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Years refer to year of harvest in the North Hemisphere and includes the harvest immediately following in the Southern Hemisphere. Averages are for years stated or for the nearest comparable period. Yields have been calculated on the basis of unrounded estimates of acreage for countries of small production.

All of this foreshows a strong demand for United States exports in the months ahead. There likely will be fewer beans moving into Western Europe from the Balkan area than in other recent years. In 1950 about one-half million bags moved in this direction, according to incomplete reports. The possible loss of this supply to Western Europe in 1952-53 together with short crops in Western Europe should shift the European demand more than usual toward the West. European countries have already been in the United States market purchasing unusually large supplies. It has been reported that several European countries have tried to buy beans in Canada in recent weeks, but Canada is expected to import considerably this season because of her own short crop (see Foreign Crops and Markets, October 27, 1952). Most of the Canadian imports would likely come, as usual, from the United States.

Production of beans in Mexico is low for the second succesive season, although not as low as last season. Exports from the United States to Mexico are still continuing and likely will continue for several months yet. Cuba has taken unusually heavy shipments from the United States in the last season largely because of short production of domestic black beans in 1951. The coming harvest of black beans in December/January is expected to be much larger than last year unless the hurricane damage proves to be more severe than early appraisals indicate.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

1952-53 INDIAN COTTON PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO BE SLIGHTLY BELOW 1951-52

The 1952-53 production of cotton in India is now expected to total about 2,980,000 bales (500 pounds gross), according to Prescott Childs, American Consul General, Bombay. Such a production would be about 4 percent below the 1951-52 crop of 3,100,000 bales which was the largest since the partitioning of the Indian subcontinent. The anticipated decline from last year's large crop may be attributed to somewhat less favorable yield prospects as the harvested acreage is expected to be some higher.

The current cotton crop got off to a favorable start, except in the Madras and Southern Bombay areas where plantings were delayed by dry weather; elsewhere moisture supplies were adequate during the planting season. It appeared during the early part of this season that the official goal of about 3,225,000 bales (500 pounds gross) might be reached. However, a prolonged drought extending through August and part of September had an adverse effect on the crop, particularly in South India. Although the crop made some recovery during late September and early October, as a result of beneficial rains, both the quantity and quality of the crop was affected by the earlier dry weather. This is particularly true in the Bombay-Gujaret area which produces the better staple Broach Vijay and Surti cottons.

The consumption of raw cotton in India is continuing on a very high level. Consumption during July 1952, the last month for which official figures are available, totaled 313,000 bales (500 pounds gross), the seasonal high for the 1951-52 season. Consumption during the current season is expected to equal or possibly exceed the high level of 3,500,000 bales (including noncommercial) consumed in 1951-52. In 1950-51 total consumption amounted to 3,150,000 bales. The consumption of raw cotton in homes and nonspinning industries, generally known as extra-factory consumption, is usually estimated at about 220,000 bales annually.

Imports during August 1952 totaled only 41,000 bales (500 pounds gross), over one-third of which originated in Kenya. In view of the favorable supply situation (nearly 2,100,000 bales were held on August 1, 1952), it is anticipated that total imports this season may be about 200,000 bales smaller than the 1951-52 total of 1,008,000 bales. It has been reported that licenses will be issued for the importation of 200,000 or more bales of U.S. cotton during the first 6 months of 1953. This is in addition to the 160,000 bales for which licenses were issued but shipments not made in 1951-52. The delivery date for this cotton was extended to December 31, 1952.

The 1952-53 exports of cotton may be considerably larger than those of 1951-52 (121,000 bales of 500 pounds gross), inasmuch as current prices for Indian cotton are much lower than during the past season. Initial allocations for exports this season were announced in September and October, several months earlier than a year ago. These amounted to 150,000 bales (122,000 of 500 pounds gross) and 100,000 (82,000 bales), respectively. The total 1951-52 export allocations amounted to 287,000 bales (500 pounds gross), of which only 121,000 bales had been exported by July 31, 1952.

The Government of India announced the partial decontrol of cotton textiles, effective October 1, 1952. Controls over the prices and distribution of 7 major types of cloth covering over half of the mill outputs, were removed. Price controls are being retained on yarns; however, mills are now permitted to sell to buyers of their choice up to one-half (instead of the former one-third) of yarn produced from Indian cotton. Also, mills may now sell their entire yarn production from foreign cotton to any buyers that they wish.

N O T E

BEGINNING NOVEMBER 24, THE TABLE ON WORLD COTTON PRICES CUSTOMARILY PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS WILL BE OMITTED FROM THIS PUBLICATION, AND DISTRIBUTED ONLY TO PERSONS ON THE FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR MAILING LIST. THIS CHANGE IS DESIGNED TO SERVE MORE PROMPTLY THE NEEDS OF THE INTERESTED PUBLIC FOR COTTON PRICE INFORMATION. PERSONS NOT NOW ON THE SPECIAL COTTON MAILING LIST MAY IN FUTURE RECEIVE THE WEEKLY WORLD COTTON PRICE TABLE UPON REQUEST, ADDRESSED TO THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

WORLD COTTON PRICES

Spot cotton-price quotations on certain world markets
converted at current rates of exchange

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1952	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equiv. US¢ a lb. Spot quotation	Export & intermediate taxes
Egypt, Alexandria		Kantar				
Ashmouni, FG	11-13	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	57.90	33.55	5.91
Ashmouni, Good	"	"	"	53.15	30.80	5.91
Ashmouni, FGF	"	"	"	49.40	28.63	5.91
Karnak, FG	"	"	"	70.60	40.91	8.81
Karnak, Good	"	"	"	63.10	36.57	8.81
Karnak, FGF	"	"	"	56.60	32.80	8.81
India, Bombay		Candy				
Jarila, Fine	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	1/ 660.00	17.64	10.71
Broach Vijay, Fine ..	"	"	"	2/ 770.00	20.58	10.71
Pakistan, Karachi		Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine..	11-12	82.28 lbs.	"	3/ (not quoted)		
289F Sind, SG, Fine..	"	"	"	3/ 76.80	28.16	6.93
289F Punjab, SG, Fine	"	"	"	3/ 78.80	28.89	6.93
Turkey, Izmir		Kilogram				
Acala I	11-13	2.2046 lbs.	Kurus	235.00	38.07	-----
Acala II	"	"	"	215.00	34.83	-----
Turkey, Adana						
Acala I	"	"	"	212.00	34.34	-----
Peru, Lima		Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2..	11-11	101.4 lbs.	Sol	490.00	31.11	7.28
Tanguis, Type 5	"	"	"	470.00	29.84	5.99
Pima, Type 1	"	"	"	610.00	38.73	2.23
Brazil, Sao Paulo		Arroba	Cruzeiro			
Sao Paulo, Type 5 ...		33.07 lbs.	"	4/		
Mexico, Matamoros						
Middling, 1-1/32" ...	11-13	Pound	Cent(US)	5/6/ XXX	34.71	-----
Mexico, Torreon		Sp. quintal				
Middling, 15/16"	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	231.00	26.47	4.80
U.S.A., Houston-Galveston-New Orleans av.						
Middling, 15/16"	"	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	34.86	-----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Reported 660.00 to 700.00 (18.71). Ceiling 820.00 (21.92).

2/ Reported 770.00 to 800.00 (21.38). Ceiling 925.00 (24.72).

3/ Old-crop prices in rupees per maund with U.S. cents per pound in parentheses: 4F Punjab, SG, Fine 68.00 (24.93); 289F Sind, SG, Fine 72.00 (26.40); 289F Punjab, SG, Fine 73.00 (26.77).

4/ Omitted from last week's table: Brazil, Sao Paulo, November 6, 1952, in cruzeiros per arroba with U.S. cents per pound in parentheses, Sao Paulo, Type 5, 299.00 (49.19); taxes 3% ad valorem.

5/ Nominal.

6/ Price is for Matamoros District cotton delivered uncompressed, ex-warehouse, Brownsville, Texas, Mexican export taxes paid. For shipside H/D add 0.64 cent a pound.

MILL CONSUMPTION IN JAPAN
CONTINUES ON HIGH LEVEL

Consumption of raw cotton by spinning mills in Japan during August 1952 totaled 154,000 bales (500 pounds gross), an increase of about 11,000 bales over July, according to Ralph J. Blake, American Consul General, Kobe. Official statistics are not yet available for September but trade sources indicate a further increase to about 160,000 bales during this month. Consumption during the entire 1951-52 season totaled 1,800,000 bales compared with 1,590,000 bales in 1950-51.

The monthly pattern of raw cotton consumption in Japan during 1952 is reflected in the production of cotton yarn. During January 1952, the yarn output totaled 71 million pounds--monthly high for the 1951-52 season--and then declined steadily to 54 million pounds in May. It has increased steadily from that month, reaching 60 million pounds in July and 63 million in August.

The reduction during March-July 1952 (from the January-February level) resulted largely from the recommendations of the government on March 1, 1952, that monthly yarn production be reduced to 60 percent of the installed spinning capacity or 60 million pounds of yarn monthly for the remainder of the 1951-52 season.

The accumulation of a large balance of sterling exchange in Japan prompted the government to place controls on the exports of cotton textiles to sterling areas during the spring of 1952. These controls limited textile exports to the level attained in 1951. However, the important sterling countries which import Japanese textiles later extended import controls on these goods. Japan then began placing emphasis on increasing rather than restricting textile exports and relaxed export restrictions. Despite these efforts, exports to all major countries to which Japan sells textile products are still on a low level. It is reported that Japan is planning to increase exports of spinning machinery to certain areas, particularly southeast Asia and Latin America, to supplement returns from the textile export trade. The recent increases in the consumption of raw cotton and in yarn production, despite smaller exports of textiles, may be attributed to a strong domestic demand. This is reflected by the large outturns of cloth by independent weavers, most of whose production is sold on the local markets.

On September 30, 1952, there was a total of 6,974,000 operable cotton spindles in the Japanese industry, an increase of 34,000 from a month earlier. The number of cotton spindles actually operated during September was 5,545,000 or 80 percent of the total. In August 5,840,000 spindles, or 84 percent of the total, were operated.

Imports of cotton into Japan during August 1952 totaled 193,000 bales (500 pounds gross), an increase of 57,000 bales over July. Larger shipments of Egyptian, Mexican, Uganda, Sudanese, and Nicaraguan cotton more than offset declines in imports from the United States and Brazil. Stocks of cotton held at the beginning of the season (August 1, 1952) amounted to 514,000 bales (500 pounds gross), a decrease of 161,000 bales from a year earlier. Inventories have increased somewhat since August 1, however, as imports this season have exceeded the amounts consumed.